

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1792.

To the MEMBERS of the SENATE.

It is the privilege of every citizen of Maryland to deliver his sentiments to the legislature, or either branch thereof, on any act of legislation, that concerns the rights of the people at large, or any part of the community, or any individual. It is the right of every citizen to inquire into the conduct of the legislature, or of its members; and there is no restraint on this fundamental right, but the obligation to observe that decency of language which is due to public bodies. I have exercised this right in my late address to the general assembly, without intentionally departing from that respect, which I owe to the representatives of Maryland, and to my own character. I examined, with freedom, the federal objects of the exclusion bill, now depending for confirmation or rejection before the senate; and endeavoured to prove, that such part of it as enacted, that if any person holding any office of trust or profit under this state, shall take his seat in congress, and not resign it (within thirty days after notice of his election) his office held under this state shall be void, was contrary to sound policy, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, which the members of the federal state legislatures, and all executive, and judicial officers are bound, by oath or affirmation, to support. I have nothing further to add on this subject, for, if the *impossibility* and *unconstitutionality* of this provision, is not apparent from a deliberate and impartial consideration of my remarks, it would be but a waste of time to add further arguments.

It has been asked, if it is repugnant to the constitution of the United States to impose a forfeiture of office on a state officer, who takes a seat in congress, is it not equally in violation of that constitution to declare, that a member of our legislature shall forfeit his seat therein, if he takes a seat in congress? Candour requires me to admit, that every argument, proving the unconstitutionality of the former, applies to and maintains the unconstitutionality of the latter; and I have no hesitation in giving my opinion, that they are alike infringements of the general government. It must have been impossible for a man of discernment to have read my observations to the general assembly, without drawing this inference.

It is not contrary to the national constitution to prohibit officers of the general government from being in our legislature or the council;—and sound policy and the public good require their exclusion.

It is not repugnant to the federal, or our state, constitution, to exclude state officers from holding, at the same time, offices under congress; but it is, in my judgment, *unjust* and *impolitic*.

There are four distinct subjects in the bill. Two of them, to wit: The exclusion of members of our legislature, and officers of this state, from holding seats in congress, are in violation of the federal constitution.—The third, to wit: The exclusion of state officers from all national employment, is contrary to reason and justice. The fourth, to wit: The exclusion of national officers from our legislature, and council, is politic, and wise.

The house of delegates, however, have passed the bill; but not a single reason was offered in favour of it.

There is a reason, independent of any I have yet endeavoured to enforce, why the senate should give their negative to the bill, to which I rate the liberty to draw their particular attention. I maintain, that the senate cannot assent to it, without the plainest and most unequivocal violation of our form of government.

I ground my opinion on a consideration of the 42d article of the bill of rights, and the 55th article of the form of government as reported by the committee of convention, and upon the 50th and 60th articles of the form of government as finally established.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that the exclusion bill passed last session, and now proposed to be confirmed, was only published among the laws of this session. The question then is, whether such a publication is according to the spirit and intention of the directions in the 50th article of the constitution; and it appears to me that the bare state of the question carries conviction that it is not.

The 50th article declares, "that the form of government, and no part thereof, shall be altered or abolished, unless a bill to alter or abolish shall pass the general assembly, and be published, at least three months, before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election."

In the 60th article it is provided, "that every law shall be recorded in the general court office, of the Western shore, and, in due time, printed, published, and certified, under the great seal, to the several courts, in the same manner as hath been heretofore done in this state."

The constitution does not in terms direct the particular manner in which a bill to alter or abolish it

shall be published; but it will require great force of argument to show, that the framers of it meant a publication of such a bill among the laws to be sufficient. Indeed no argument to prove to arrange a position could be satisfactory. The provisions of the two sections regulating these different publications are manifestly and materially variant, both in language and substance.

The publication of the law is ordained to be only in due time; that of a bill to change or abolish within three months preceding a new election. If then it was the idea of the convention, that these publications should be placed upon the same footing, and the former be made equivalent to the latter, it is unaccountable that one should be specifically regulated as to time, and the other left indefinite and general, in a particular to important. Again—What is the provision for the distribution of the laws? They are directed to be sent to the several county courts in the same manner as under the provincial government. According to the practice alluded to, the county courts, and every justice of the peace, had each a copy, and no more were necessary to be distributed. The persons thus to be furnished with a copy of the laws were judiciary and ministerial officers, immediately concerned in the administration of the public justice, and the interpretation of the acts of the legislature. There was therefore a peculiar propriety in such a distribution, with a view to the laws, which has no existence when a bill to alter or abolish the constitution is to become the subject of universal deliberation. In the latter instance every man in the community was to be the judge, whether in office or not. The whole collective body of the people are the arbiters, and so intended to be. The two publications, therefore, have different objects in view, the gratification of one of which requires means far more extensive than that of the other. Again—That these publications were never considered by the convention as standing in any point of resemblance, is obvious from this circumstance. The publication of a law is merely directory, and the omission to publish it, as directed, would not deprive it of the efficacy incident to an act of legislation. But the publication of a bill to alter or abolish the form of government, is essential and indispensable.—Without it a confirmation can never take place, and would be disregarded if attempted.

But what is a bill to alter or abolish the constitution? Is it a law, or has it any of the qualities of a law? It is no more than a proposition made to the citizens of Maryland, by those who are specially intrusted for that purpose, in order that it may be accepted or refused, as the public opinion shall incline. It is not an act of legislation, but a proposal for the consideration of the community, in virtue of a special delegated power, the most important, the most difficult of execution, and the most dangerous and delicate in the exercise. Such a trust, vested only from necessity, and involving in it considerations so momentous to the community, ought never to be extended by those, on whom it has been devolved, beyond the limits of the authority clearly communicated. The possessors of this special power ought to be certain that they do not overstep its boundaries. They ought to be indisputably ascertained that they are strictly within the sphere of it.

Is it possible for any man to say, that in passing the confirmatory act, now before the senate, the general assembly have undoubted authority? It must be conceded that they have no such power, unless the publication of the bill has been such as the spirit of the constitution requires.

I have examined the subject upon the letter of the constitution. Let us now consider it a little on its intention. That all government of right originates from the people, is the corner stone of our constitution. It was not only framed upon that great principle of equal liberty, but the same principle is so engrained into it, as that both must remain or perish together. As the constitution sprang from the will of the people, it was intended that their pleasure alone should alter or destroy it. Alterations, it was foreseen, might in future times become requisite, and hence a mode was devised to enable the people to make them, without the expedient of summoning another convention. This is the object of the 50th section. As then the citizens of Maryland, by whose authority the constitution was framed, were to give their assent to any suggested change, it became necessary that they should be consulted, in such a manner as that they might be enabled fully to deliberate, and finally to decide on the proposed alteration. For this purpose a publication of the bill was directed by the constitution. This was designed to convey full information, as to the nature and extent of the proposition, to every individual citizen, as far as possible. But a publication alone might not be sufficient. Time might still be wanting for the complete understanding of the subject, and for the formation of a safe and decisive opinion, and therefore the convention have ordained, that the bill shall be published at least three months before a new election. This regulation as to time had probably another object in view. It meant

also to secure, what was the great object of the clause, a diffusive circulation of the scope and substance of the amendment proposed for adoption. Two things, therefore, are beyond the reach of controversy. That the framers of our constitution intended that it should never be altered without the entire assent of the people, previously consulted upon it; and that in order to this, they intended the publication, which they have prescribed, to be such a one, as, from its nature, was calculated to diffuse that information necessary to enable the persons consulted to decide upon the propriety of the improvement suggested. It brings the whole question to this, Is the publication of a bill among the laws to be calculated or not? I answer decidedly not. It is extremely evident, that the distribution of the laws, under public authority, does not afford an opportunity to one twentieth part of our inhabitants of obtaining any knowledge of a bill published among them, except what they may gain from the information of others, who perhaps never saw the bill themselves, or if they did, were incapable of understanding it. One copy is allotted for the use of each county court, one for every justice of the peace, and so on through the judiciary departments in the county, and one for every member of assembly. The allotment for each county is sent to the clerk's office, from whence very few of them are ever taken; and suppose them all to be delivered out, how few are those who are possessed of them in comparison to the whole number of the county? Can this produce, then, that wide spread information, that universal diffusion of the knowledge of a bill, which the convention intended should pave the way for a change of the constitution of the state? Have the people a chance of being accurately possessed of the subject, or of giving any opinion upon the merits of it? The mode adopted is, in my opinion, extremely well calculated to promote mischievous and dangerous innovations, but never to draw to a point the fair and unbiased voice of this community. A publication like this affords unbounded scope to misrepresentation and party, and subjects those, who are to decide, to be led astray, not only by a suppression of the truth, but by actual suggestions of falsehood. Few have an opportunity of seeing the bill, and are therefore obliged to receive the definition of its qualities from those who either do not comprehend it themselves, or who do not wish that others should. Thus the people are not only deprived of a chance of giving any determination, or what is worse, if they are induced to decide at all, that decision may be the offspring of deception, and certainly will be greatly influenced by mistake, misapprehension, or ignorance.

It is the misfortune of the present bill that it illustrates my argument from its very nature in a manner peculiarly forcible. It will not be said that it has been perused by any considerable number of our citizens—for it is too clear that very few of them had the opportunity. The knowledge of it (if it ever has been known or understood) could have spread itself no other way than by verbal information—So that if one man reads it, and misconceives its scope, hundreds, who have not seen it at all, are of course deceived by him. This bill is, of all others, the best calculated to beget error, from its *jumbled* and *inaccurate* provisions. It embraces such a number of objects that till lately it has never been understood, even by those whose situations in life would hardly permit them to be ignorant of it. How must it have stood then with the people?—Can they be supposed to have seen distinctly its complicated views?—Does any body believe they did?

Upon the whole, it is clear to me, that neither the letter nor the spirit of the constitution have been complied with in the publication of this bill, and that for that reason alone, independent of the considerations heretofore suggested, it ought not to be confirmed.

The practice of both branches of the legislature, and of the house of delegates in particular, upon similar occasions, will go very far to shew what ought to have been done in this.—In every instance, where it has been thought necessary to refer any subject of legislative deliberation, to the consideration of the people, a very different mode has been pursued, from that in question. The paper money bill, which was submitted to the people, after it was rejected by the senate, was published by the order of the house of delegates in every way which could promise information. Why was it so published? Because the opinion of the community was required. Can a case be conceived, which calls for the general sense of the state, in more emphatic terms, than a proposition to alter the form of government? Can a case be supposed which equally requires it, when the 50th article of our constitution expressly calculates upon it, and devises the means of obtaining it? The house of delegates (26th December, 1791) ordered, "that the bills proposed by the committee appointed to consider what alterations of the constitution and form of government are necessary, be referred to the consideration of the next session of assembly, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Journal, Frederick and George-town papers, and the Maryland Herald, for

the consideration of the people. Thus proper measures were taken to inform the people of amendments proposed by a committee only, which were nothing until approved by the legislature, and then of no effect until confirmed by another legislature—while the bill in question that in two instances violates the national constitution, and affects the rights of the people at large, as well as individuals, and in another instance is unjust and impolitic, has only been published among the laws, and never seen, far less considered or understood by the citizens in general.

If the senate give their assent to this bill, under all its circumstances, I know of no security the people can have for the preservation of the general government or their own.

CENSOR.

Annapolis, 22d November, 1792.

* This order did not include the bill to prohibit members of congress, &c. as reported by the committee, but only the bill reported by them. See Votes of House Del. page 117.—The senate made no order for the publication.

† Six of the members of the senate now attending, did not vote on the bill, last session; only seven senators voted for the bill, and one against it. To retract an erroneous opinion, is honorable; to run into it, after information and time for deliberation, is unpardonable. The proceedings of last session was badly in both houses. The bill was brought into the house of delegates on Monday, 26th December, and read immediately a first and second time, and passed, and sent to the senate on Wednesday, the 28th December.—The amendment was proposed in the senate, and assented to, and sent to the house of delegates; where, on the next day (Thursday) it was agreed to. Thus a bill to alter our constitution, most essentially, was precipitated in four days.

Supplement extraordinary to the Gazette of the Netherlands.

BRUSSELS, September 11.

THE affair of the 14th, mentioned in our last supplement, was followed by the very precipitate retreat of the armies commanded by Messieurs Luckner, Dumourier and Kellerman.

The Austrian and Prussian combined armies, under the duke of Brunswick, offered them battle, which the French generals did not think proper to accept. Not having succeeded in engaging them to fight, an endeavour was made to turn them; for this purpose it was necessary to dilodge a corps of 20,000 men, under M. Dumourier, who had an advantageous position between the mountains. The intrepidity of our troops overcame these obstacles; they attacked and carried a battery of cannon—they forced the before-mentioned corps to abandon its post, and to retire in great haste for fear of being surrounded—the two other generals followed the example of M. Dumourier. The whole French army passed the river Aisne in the greatest disorder, and took refuge towards Chalons, leaving that place between them and the combined armies.

By this manœuvre we are become masters of the woods and mountains, which separate us from the vast plains and open country of Campagne.

We have made four or five hundred prisoners. The enemy has lost a great many men, four guns, six waggons of ammunition and a great quantity of baggage.

On the other hand we learn, that the garrison of Maubuge made a sortie on the advanced posts of the army, commanded by the duke of Saxe Teichen, and was repulsed with a considerable loss. The new corps of A. Michaelowitz was particularly distinguished in this affair, by its firmness and discipline. We expect more circumstantial details of these several events.

LONDON, September 14.

By a letter from Paris, we have the following singular account: The Prussian general ordered the receiver general of the department of the Moselle, to come before him, and render an account of his receipts. This the receiver did, and the whole being audited, and the sum in his hands paid, the Prussian general gave him an acquittance in the following terms—“Received for, and in the name of the French people, and of Louis XVI. king of the French, such a sum, being the amount of the taxes received from such a time till such a time, according to the decree of the national assembly, and for this sum I grant a complete acquittance in the name of the French nation and the king.” A notarial copy of this receipt he directed to be sent up to the general Bureau at Paris.

This very curious fact seems to prove, that the invading powers have altered their system. Instead of the devastation and carnage threatened in their manifestos, they now practise the most conciliatory methods and hold out the establishment of the constitution, as accepted by the king in September, 1791. If the nation had the most perfect confidence in this offer so much are they insulted, and so entirely under the delusion of a republic, for which they neither have knowledge nor morals, they would reject this greatest good that could befall them.

The ruling faction in Paris has intimated in writing to the duke of Brunswick, that his attempt to approach the capital shall be the signal for murdering the king and queen of France.

The influence of the emperor and the king of Prussia over the diet which is shortly to assemble at Ratisbon, cannot be doubted; and when they declare war against France, they must by their constitution furnish an army of near 100,000 men. Of these the king of England, as elector of Hanover, supplies 10,000.

A Russian lieutenant general is at this moment at the head of a body of Polish troops, in the grand duchy of Lithuania; the ambassador of that nation regulates every thing in the capital; the king and his

ministers have been obliged to sign all the declarations presented to them, and Poland is now, to all intents and purposes, a Russian province.

Letters from Barcelona state, that five sail of French ships of the line were at anchor off Nice the 24th of last month, for the avowed purpose of bombarding that place on the first movement of the Sardinian troops to join the confederate army.

Sept. 22. Advices received yesterday from France mention, that it was reported that the duke of Brunswick had encountered the French army under command of Dumourier in a general action near Chalons, and obtained a decisive victory: near 10,000 of the French being said to be cut to pieces. War was declared by Spain against France on the 2d of this month, and Messieurs Rubi, Alvarez, and Delafey, are appointed to be his catholic majesty's generals.

M. de la Fayette has published, in the Leyden Gazette, the following address to the army lately commanded by him.

“At a time, when after having concurred in two great revolutions, I enjoyed in retirement the success of my constant efforts for the cause of the people, the dangers of the country snatched me from a private life; I came in the midst of the applauses of the nation, to command the army which the king had intrusted to me; and the national assembly designed, by the organ of its president, to say to me, ‘We oppose to the enemies collected against us, the constitution and La Fayette.’ Since this period you have had the means of judging me. Your confidence shewed me that you approved my conduct; your friendship answered to the tender attachment which I had vowed to you. Happy to defend, in the midst of soldiers dear to my heart, the principles to which my whole life has been consecrated, and the constitution which the national sovereignty gave us, I found in this resistance of a free people to so many efforts re-united against them, every thing that could satisfy my opinions and animate my zeal.

“You will remember, I fear with uneasiness, that a turbulent faction, whose movements appeared to me to correspond with those of our exterior enemies, endeavoured to deprive us of that which makes the force of a free people, respect for the laws and fidelity to the constitution, which in this moment seemed to me to be our only point for rallying. My conduct was known to you, and my opinions were shared by you—my frankness animated more and more against me, all the enemies of the constitution; but whatever were their efforts and their menaces, the national assembly, by a majority of two thirds, repulsed their absurd accusations heaped up against me. You know the violence offered the next day to the national assembly; those exercised on the 10th of August against the king; the state of Paris at the moment when the suspension of the king was decreed; the murders, the proscriptions which took place, not only during the battle at the Thuilleries, but even during the following days. I refer in this respect to the decrees of the department of Ardennes and of the municipality of Sedan, and to the few accounts which were suffered to pass, while all the papers, devoted to the Jacobin party, were circulated with profusion. It was evident, that the measures taken on the 10th of August were contrary to the constitution act, and that they were forced from the national assembly. This conviction guided my conduct. The administrative bodies and the municipalities required you to renew the civic oath; the constitution has determined this oath, and ordered you to obey the requisitions of the constituted authorities. It was with regret that I saw a part of the army so far from the fulfilment of this duty, that I would have spared them the evil of refusing it. The pains taken to calumniate me in your opinion, have succeeded so far as to alienate a part of your confidence. On the other side the commissioners of the national assembly, who had accepted on the 10th of August, the execution of the decrees which violence had snatched from them, deprived me of part of my command from Dunkirk to Maubuge; and they proposed equally to destitute me of that which united me to you, and to renew against me those accusations which neither the assembly, the juries or the judges, were any longer free to decide upon, in the state to which violence had reduced them.

“In these circumstances, and when the present faction directs itself principally against the authors of the revolution, against the true friends of the constitution, I ceased to be destined to fight at your head, and I could no longer hope for an useful death. What remained for me do? To remove from you a general, whom you would be forbidden to obey, and to preserve to liberty a defender, whose inflexibility has merited for him, in this moment, the honour of being proscribed. I separate myself, therefore, from you; I separate myself with a sentiment of grief, which it is, at least, sweet to pour into the bosoms of those of my companions in arms, who have preserved for me their affection. I took, before setting out, all the measures which could answer to me for your safety; and I go far from my country, where a party reigns which proscribes me, far from the enemies collected against us, and whom I hoped to combat at your head, to raise, in my retreat the consolation of a pure confidence and to form ardent wishes for the triumph of French liberty over all the factions who seek to enslave it.

(Signed)

LA FAYETTE.”

This address was certified to the editor of the Leyden Gazette by six officers of M. de la Fayette's late regiment, who left France with him, but who have been released from the prisons at Luxembourg. He is still in that fortress with M. M. de Tour Maubourg, Alexander Lameth and Bureau de Puzy, who appear to be distinguished by this rigorous account of their having been members of the constituent national as-

sembly of France. In their journey from Nivelles to Luxembourg, an Austrian officer late in the carriage with each person, and thirty hussars escorted the party. The other prisoners remain for further orders either at Nivelles, or Luxembourg.

Sept. 27. A letter from Verdun, of the 17th September, says, that general Clairfayt has put Dumourier to flight, dislodging him from his post with only 17,000 men, though Dumourier had 22,000; that the latter then retreated to another body of 30,000, making in the whole 52,000 men, with which he fled with such precipitation as to abandon all his baggage with his military chest, containing 50,000 livres in crown pieces, besides aliguars, and sixty waggons laden of provision. The money is said to have been divided among the hussars.

RICHMOND, November 16.

A letter, received by John Reid, Esquire, a member of the house of delegates, from a correspondent in Henry county, dated the 2d instant, says—“I have just received a letter from a friend of mine, who lives on Holstein river—He informs me, that the Indians are very troublesome about the Rye Cove; and, James Parberry, of Franklin county, was murdered by the savages, on his route from Kentucky to this state, a few days before my friend wrote to me.”

ANNAPOLIS, November 29.

(Continued from our last.)

Silk is an article well worth the attention of the citizens of Maryland.

THE white mulberry tree, which is the food for the silk worms, from which only the best silk is produced, is a native of Maryland; no tree grows more naturally here than the mulberry; the tree will grow on all free open warm soil most luxuriantly, which is not the case in the eastern part of the state of Connecticut, where the greatest progress is made in this branch of any in the union, is not natural for either the silk-worm or mulberry tree. Maryland, whose warm kindly soil and salubrious air is much more adapted to both the tree and the insect than that of Connecticut or Massachusetts, where great care and pains have been taken to raise orchards of these trees, by which their daughters are now able not only to cloath themselves very genteelly, but send considerable quantities to the cities and towns, and small quantities of raw silk for exportation to Europe; thus we see a filter state, taking the advantage of us in the manufacturing of an article which by nature belongs to us, by which our little domestic would be employed in collecting the leaves, and our daughters become industrious by the attending the worms, and the spinning, spinning, and working the silk much to their amusement, credit and advantage. Cotton if properly cultivated grows well in this state, the only discouragement is that of the early frosts, this may be readily obviated by planting a week or ten days earlier than is common, and applying a small quantity of shell lime, or plaster of Paris to each hill, one of which are easily obtained in any part of the state, the plaster being always to be had at Baltimore from Nova-Scotia, and also along the shores of the Chesapeake river, where it is more than probable that a full stimulating manure might be had in abundance were it diligently sought for, ashes or shell lime in plenty, a very small quantity of either of those applied to each hill of cotton will not only hasten its growth so as to prevent it being injured by the frost but be productive of a luxuriant crop. The Hessian having attacked the wheat crop in part of this year, and threatened the whole, is an inducement to attempting the raising of hemp, flax, cotton and so should we be thus forced from necessity into manufacturing it is more than probable the change will be greatly to our advantage.

In Barbadoes, and some other of the West India islands, about fifteen years ago, the inhabitants thought themselves almost ruined by a small ant that attacked and destroyed their cane in its infant state, which obliged them to decline the raising of it for several years, and from necessity take to the raising of cotton so far was this from a disadvantage in the issue it increased their annual profits at least three fold; and it is more than probable, the Hessian fly, so called may, instead of a curse or disaster, be a blessing of great advantage to the state of Maryland.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, November 20.

Mr. Murray renewed his motion for appointing a committee to prepare and report a bill supplementary to the militia law passed in the last session of congress. This motion was seconded by Mr. Mercer, and supported by both those members. The necessity of ameliorating the law, the impracticability of enforcing it, the extravagance of demanding from a poor man to equip himself with arms which will cost several pounds or upwards if a uniformity of calibre is required; were circumstances that deserved the immediate attention of congress, while duty it would be to amend or repeal such parts of the act as seemed such just causes for complaint: on the other hand, a motion was opposed upon a principle, that it would be better to defer the business until the meeting of the next congress which as it would be a large representation might be more amply possessed of the sentiments of the people. The difficulties arising from the changing of the state laws, and the situation of some states who had already armed their citizens under their own law and at their expense, was brought into view, and the disgraceful alternative of placing arms in the hands

citizens under a provision to deprive them thereof at pleasure; were all noticed. It was also observed that the law as it now stands was not calculated for the utility or establishment of an effective militia, but on the contrary did not contain a single military principle and was perfectly nugatory, useless, and held in universal contempt; in so much that it seemed to be calculated as if designed to prevent any military establishment whatever, in order to form a plea for a standing army.

The question being called on Mr. Murray's motion being taken, it was negatived. He then moved that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the last session of the law, as relates to the arming of the militia. This motion however, was not decided, but lies on the table.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, November 24, 1792.

ORDERED, That the printer to the State strike one hundred copies of the report of the agent of the State, for the life of the legislature, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Attest, Wm. HARWOOD, CLK.
J. WINCHESTER, ASST. CLK.

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

RANDOLPH BRANDT LATIMER begs leave to lay before your Honours, statements of his several proceedings, in the execution of his duty, under the act appointing him agent.

No. 1, states the several balances due on the first of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, as far as returns have been made, for taxes on the western shore, amounting to £. 18,384 19 4. It also shows the payments, amounting to £. 7,924 5 0, leaving a balance due of £. 12,688 4 11.

No. 2, states the several balances due from the sheriffs and clerks on the western shore, amounting to £. 12,132 7 6 specie, and £. 13,046 1 11 continental money. It states also the payments made thereon, amounting to £. 3,820 2 3, leaving a balance of £. 8,853 13 6.

No. 3, states the several balances due for taxes on the eastern shore on the first of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, as far as returns have been made, amounting to £. 8,532 18 03. It also shows the payments, amounting to £. 4,735 2 33, leaving a balance of £. 4,797 15 1 due.

No. 4, states the several balances due from the sheriffs and clerks on the eastern shore, amounting to £. 3,939 18 23. It also states the payments thereon, amounting to £. 1,815 7 3, leaving a balance of £. 2,124 11 3 due. It therefore appears, that there has been received from the collectors on both shores, for taxes due since the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, the sum of £. 12,659 7 33, and from the sheriffs and clerks on both shores, for fines, forfeitures, &c. &c. the sum of £. 5,635 9 6, amounting to £. 18,294 16 93.

No. 5, contains a list of bonds taken for compromises made by the late agent with several collectors, amounting to £. 2,039 8 8 principal.

No. 6 and 7, contain a list of bonds, and payments made by sundry debtors on open account, to the first of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, amounting to £. 2,490 1 3.

No. 8, contains a list of bonds taken for confiscated property not heretofore sold, amounting to £. 1,781 9 03. Your agent begs leave here to observe, that there yet remains confiscated property, liable to be sold, that will amount to a considerable sum, which he has delayed making sale of, owing to the surveys not being completed, so as to ascertain the precise quantity of acres.

No. 9, contains a list of bonds, &c. taken for confiscated property which was formerly sold, and from which the purchasers were released, and re-sold by the agent, amounting to £. 9,465 11 43.

No. 10, contains a list of bonds taken for debts incurred under the present installment law, amounting to £. 18,694 14 6 principal, with interest due thereon from the different periods expressed in the list.

Your agent begs leave to express a grateful sense for the confidence reposed in him by the legislature, and will be always happy to give any information in his power, respecting the business intrusted to him, that your Honours may wish.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.
November 24th, 1792.

By order of the chancellor, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, at the dwelling house of BENJAMIN BELT, near Bladenburg, for the benefit of his creditors, SUNDRY negro SLAVES, of different sexes and ages, together with many articles of plantation utensils and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W 6 THOMAS DUCKETT, Trustee.
N. B. The creditors are requested to attend the sale. Prince-George's county, November 29, 1792.

A SCHOOL.

HAVING engaged a careful young man to join and assist me in my school for the ensuing year, I give this public notice, that we will teach the Latin language, and give a very good beginning in the Greek, at the rate of four guineas per annum. Attention will be paid to the moral improvement of the youth intrusted to our care, and board may be had upon reasonable terms for six small boys at my house, where the school will be still continued.

HATCH DENT, CLK.
Charles county, November 17, 1792.

Sale of Holland's Island, &c.

THE subscriber will attend at Mr. MANN'S, on Tuesday next, the 4th of December, to dispose of the above property, agreeable to terms formerly advertised in this paper.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,
Agent for M. HUDSON.
Baltimore, Nov. 26th, 1792.

On the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of col. BRANZA, in Piscataway,

ONE hundred acres of very fine LAND, very heavily timbered, lying in Mattawoman Swamp, on the main road leading from Piscataway to Port-Tobacco, in Charles county. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The sale to be for cash.
RANDOLPH B. LATIMER,
JOHN R. PLATER.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the first day of January next,

A QUANTITY of household furniture and negroes, at the late dwelling house of OSMAN WILKINS, in the city of Annapolis, deceased. The terms of sale are cash.
HENRY and R. DAVIDGE, Administrators.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one says his name is THOMAS, and the other RICHARD, they appear to be about 27 years of age, are both strong able fellows and say they are free men and came from Westmoreland county, in Virginia, but have no legal authority to shew that they are free; their cloathing is tolerable good. Their masters, if any, are requested to take them away by the 22d day of January, 1793, or they will, on that day, be sold for their prison fees and other charges, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county,
Annapolis, November 22, 1792.

A LIST of LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office, Chaptico, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

JEREMIAH NEALE (2), Jeremiah Neale and J. Sons, merchants, Clement's Bay, St. Mary's county.
Elizabeth Thompson, St. Mary's county, near Britton's bay, at Igna. Griffin's.
JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, D. P. M.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.

FREDERICK GREEN,
WILLIAM BROGDEN.
November 26, 1792.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on the 18th day of November, 1792, a certain JOHN WILLIAMS, five feet six or seven inches high, about forty years of age; his cloathing is a check shirt, a pair of striped trousers, a brown jacket without sleeves, and a blanket; he is an artful fellow, and was condemned to the wheel-barrow for seven years for stealing a horse from Mr. SAMUEL DAVIDSON; and broke Montgomery county gaol last May. Whoever takes up the said Williams and delivers him to the gaol of this county, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county,
Annapolis, November 26, 1792.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of September, a negro woman named CLARA, about twenty-two years old, a middle sized smart sensible woman, remarkable large rough hands and feet, her hair growing lower than common down her forehead; she carried off with her a variety of cloaths, amongst which is one white linen jacket, bound round with calico, one dark country cloth and one striped country cotton ditto, four petticoats, one dark country cloth, one white country ditto, one striped and one purple, one white linen, and one osabrig shift, a coarse felt hat, with an old black riband round the crown, shoes and stockings, aprons and handkerchiefs, and commonly wears a small brass cross round her neck. I bought her from the rev. Mr. Matthews, living at New-town, St. Mary's county, where she has relations, and may possibly have got there. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the county, or SIX DOLLARS if taken in the county and brought home to the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Pomfret chapple.

W 3 WALTER CLEMENTS,
November 22, 1792.

On MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER next, will be offered for SALE, at Frederickburg,

TWO HUNDRED likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and descriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate discount will be allowed for all ready payments. Messieurs William Holberne and William Beale, are appointed my agents in conducting the sale.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county for debts which he is unable to discharge, intends to apply to the general assembly, at their next session, for the benefit of an insolvent act.

JOSHUA DORSEY, of Henry.
Anne-Arundel county, October 19, 1792.

George-town, September 20, 1792.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland for an act to empower the trustee of her children to sell and convey said children's lands.

DOROTHY BARBER.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 18th of December next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day, and continue till all is sold, by order of the orphan's court,

ALL the personal property of the late BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children, valuable stock of all kinds, among which are two yoke of draught steers, variety of good household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. &c. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock, and the terms made known on that day, by

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.
Anne-Arundel county, November 14, 1792.

To be SOLD, by virtue of my father's will, on the premises, on Monday the tenth day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-Point, containing two hundred and four acres. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD HOPKINS.
November 21, 1792.

The SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reasonable Terms, at his Store,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Physic, History, Science and Novelty, among them many valuable publications on Architecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Jewellery and Plated Ware, with sundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK.
THE subscriber has also for SALE, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell a BARGAIN to any person that will purchase the whole. An elegant assortment of fine Dutch Quills, and drawing paper, such as double elephant, imperial royal, super royal, fine royal and Caye Medium, &c.
Annapolis, November 29, 1792.

By virtue of an order of the worshipsful the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on West river, in said county, on the fourth day of December next,

THE following chattel property belonging to the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceased, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, farming utensils, &c. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and the terms for cash only.

STEPHEN STEWARD, Administrator
of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceased.
At the same time and place will be offered for sale a SLOOP of thirty hogheads burthen.

STEPHEN STEWARD.
West river, November 14, 1792.

Pursuant to an order of the honourable the chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 12th of December, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of CLEMENT SMITH, late of Calvert county, containing about 200 acres of land. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a particular description is unnecessary. The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest within one year, and the residue with interest within two years from the time of sale. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to hand them in legally proved, on or before the day of sale, to Henry Hunt, Esq; of Calvert county.

W 3 CLEMENT SMITH, Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, on Saturday the first day of December, with their claims legally authenticated that they may receive their dividends of the estate.

JOSEPH HILL, Administrator.
November 22, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT a petition will be preferred to the general assembly at their next session, for an act, to repeal an act for the preservation of the breed of fish.

CAME to the subscribers plantation, a small dark bay HORSE, about five years old, and about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again on proving him to be his and paying charges.

WILLIAM KNIGHTON.
November 12, 1792.

By His Excellency
Thomas Sim Lee, Esquire,
GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly did by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing elections on the part of this state, for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives; We, in pursuance, of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Uriah Forrest, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, and William V. Murray, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States.

GIVEN in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

THOMAS S. LEE.
By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

A Still-House to be rented,

About three miles from Town.
THERE are two STILLs in it, one containing by estimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt-kilo, and other fixtures and necessary apparatus for carrying on the distilling or brewing business. The building is at present out of repair, but can be soon put in proper condition. For further particulars, inquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1792.

MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition, setting forth, that on the first day of February, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the said Mordecai, executed a deed indented for conveying unto him, the said Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in said county, called *Beakworth's Lodge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or less, and described by certain courses, that the said deed from accident, and without any fraudulent design, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the said Caleb, at the time of executing the said deed, resided in said county, but hath since removed, and is not at this time a resident of the state of Maryland, and the said Mordecai praying by his petition, a decree of this court, for recording the said deed, agreeably to the acts of assembly for such cases provided; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inserted six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforesaid to the intent, that the said Caleb, or his legal representatives, may appear in this court, on the first day of January next, for the purpose of shewing cause (if any there be), wherefore a decree should not be passed as aforesaid.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

JOHN HYDE,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE MANN's new building.

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms, having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner; and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers, that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and will be always supplied with the very best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

In all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those two branches since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Upper Marlborough, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

M. R. WILLIAM M'BLAIR, Lower Marlborough, 1
Mr. Samuel Foster, Church-hill, Queen-Anne's county, 1
Mr. Hepburn, Merchant, Marlborough, 1
Mr. Charles Fare, at Mr. M'Daniels, Upper Marlborough, 1
Mr. John Loyd, tailor, Queen-Anne, 1
The Rev. Joseph Messenger, 1
Col. William Fitzhugh, Mill Mont, Calvert county, 1
Fielder Bowie, Esq, 1
Mr. William Phelps, near Queen-Anne, 1
Mr. Joseph Byss, at Lower Marlborough, 1
Mr. Barton Garrett, Frederick county, 1
Mr. Francis Peyton, Alexandria, 1
Mrs. Mary Bishop, Lower Marlborough, 1
Edward Reynolds, Esq, Calvert county, 1
Mess. Hanlon & Bond, printers, Alexandria, 1
Robert Bowie, Esq, 1
Mr. Humphrey Belt, 1
Mr. Michael Devoy, tailor, 1
Mr. John Clark, care of Mr. Sinclair, Lower Marlborough, 1
Mr. Edward Butler, 1
Mrs. Sarah Beall, 1
Mr. Joseph Delehaye, 1
Richard B. Hall, Esq, 1
James Tighman, Esq, attorney at law, Queen-Anne's county, 1
Mr. Philemon A. Blake, Queen-Anne's county, 1
Mr. Robert Moore, Lower Marlborough, 1
Mess. Maynard and Whittington, 1
Mr. Joseph Shains, 1
Mr. Loyd M. Lowe, 1
Mr. Robert Lyles, 1
Dare & Alburt, merchants, Hunting creek, 1
William Sinclair, Esq, Lower Marlborough, 1
Mr. Jesse Bowen, 1
Mr. Thomas Dolin, care of Dr. Wallace, 1
Lingan Boteler, near Upper Marlborough, 1
John Grayham, Queen-Anne's county, 1

Kent county, November 10, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD GRAVES, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present them legally authenticated to Mr. Simon Wilmer, of George-town, or William Graves, at Worton, Kent county, and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

MARY WILMER, Executrix,
WILLIAM GRAVES, Executor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BASIL BEALL, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ZABOCK DUVALL, who is legally authorized and empowered to receive and settle the same.

SARAH BEALL, Executrix of
BASIL BEALL.
W 3
November 8, 1792.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from col. Lloyd's farms on Wye, on the 30 of September last negro JACK, and on the 6th of November, infant, negro DANIEL. JACK is an African slave about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 37 years of age; rather slender made, a thick neck, very black, and reels a little in his walk, has a fly impudent look, and subject to stammer in his speech; he is a noted rogue and runaway, as his back will shew, and went off with an iron collar on his neck. DANIEL is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and 36 years of age, a little upon the yellow complexion, has a low and very wrinkled forehead when he looks up, high eye-brows, and the hair on them and his eyelashes thick and very black, a large mouth and thick or speech. The fear of punishment for breaking the lock and breaking a neighbour's canoe occasioned his absconding. Their clothing is not certainly known. Daniel may have a new hat. I will give the above reward or ten pounds for either of them, and will pay all reasonable charges for delivering them to the subscriber.

Wye river, November 15, 1792.
THOMAS OZMONT.

**To be HIRED,
An excellent Woman Cook,**

SHE is honest and industrious, and well qualified, from constant and considerable employment in her line of business, to manage the affairs of a kitchen. She has one female child, who must be taken with her.

September 6, 1792.
THE PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition St. Mary's county March court next, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called *Bafield Manor*, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.
St. Mary's county, October 31st, 1792.

**S C H E M E
OF
WILLIAM ALLEN'S LAND
LOTTERY.**

No. 1, Prize of 520 acres of woodland lying on Benner's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, 793
2, 1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the water about three miles from Lower-Marlborough, 310
3, 1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, 200
4, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100
5, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100
6, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100
7, 1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto 100
1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, 37 10
21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, 63 00
145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, 411 00
First drawn blank, 1 00
173 Prizes. £ 2250
577 Blanks.
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each, £ 2250

M A N A G E R S,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper Marlborough; Thomas Tiller, Pig Point; Robert Lewis, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John T. Bennett; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, James Joseph Wilkinson, William Grabam, Peter Emery, Charles Williamson, John Chisley, Thomas Parrott, Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Benner's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount, 1000 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 200 10 cord, the carriage to the water little more than a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot is the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds and general warranties, to be made for the land. And of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to the who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEN,
Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, olivabrig shirt, trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of goal at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but he made his escape; when he was apprehended he had forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he will have procured another. Whoever takes up the negro and brings him to me, or secures him in goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks living about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of OWEN WILKINS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

H. and R. DAVIDGE, Admrs.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.